

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.
 DAILY TRIBUNE.
 Mail subscribers, \$10.00
 Copy, 1 year—311 numbers, \$10.00
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 Copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4.00
 Copies, do., 7.00
 5 copies, or over, for each copy, 3.00
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 Copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.50
 Clubs of five or over, \$2 per copy, and
 an extra copy for every Club of ten.
 Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. The name and address of the writer will be published, but not for a purpose of personal attack. The Tribune is not responsible for the opinions or statements of its correspondents. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Tribune in London.
 STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Liberator, &c.)
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, are the sole and exclusive
 agents for the sale of the Tribune in London. They will also receive
 advertisements, and will be glad to receive communications from
 correspondents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 149 3/4.

THE WAR.

The following is the official account of the number of men and arms surrendered by Lee: Paroled prisoners, 26,115; small arms, 15,918; cannon, 105; colors, 71.

Gen. Halleck succeeds Gen. Ord in command at Richmond. Gen. Ord relieves Gen. Gilmore in command of the Department of the South.

Col. Dent, late of Gen. Grant's staff, succeeds Gen. Shepley as Military Governor of Richmond.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington National Intelligencer of yesterday says the facts developed by the official investigation show that there was an organized conspiracy, the object of which was the destruction of all the leading officers of the Government. Prominent officials, who have access to a mass of evidence which cannot be published, make similar assertions.

Delegates from the States of Ohio and Indiana yesterday called on President Johnson. The usual speeches were made, giving to the President the same support that had been given to his predecessor. The President replied, thanking them for the confidence reposed in him.

A man who attempted to pass the guard at Fort Tayer, three miles from Washington, on Thursday, was arrested, and taken to the guard-house. While there he committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is thought he may have been one of Booth's accomplices.

Extensive preparations are being made by the city and military authorities, the members of the various societies and the citizens generally, for the reception of the remains of the President on Monday, and the procession on Tuesday.

Those of the Fort Sumter excursionists who were contemplating a further trip down the coast, reached this port yesterday, having curtailed their visit in consequence of receiving the news of the President's death.

Affairs are said not to be progressing satisfactorily at Richmond. Three or four deadly assaults have been made by Rebel residents on Union citizens, and one of our soldiers was assassinated on guard.

Henry Healy, a laborer, residing at No. 80 South-st., killed his wife on Thursday, with a pocket knife. A quarrel had taken place between them, the wife not having prepared his dinner to his satisfaction.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 1 o'clock, to take measures relative to the reception of the remains of the late President of the United States.

A monument is to be erected in Washington-square, Troy, in honor of soldiers from that city who have fallen in battle. The sum of \$12,500 has been already raised for that purpose.

The strike at the Brooklyn Navy Yard still continues; the death of the President having prevented Secretary Welles from attending to the demand of the "strikers" as he promised.

The men arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination, in Pennsylvania, have been released. Booth, however, is said to have been traced to Panama, in that State.

The Philadelphia papers of to-day contain the full official announcement of the honors to be shown the remains of the President in that city. The display will be very imposing.

On Wednesday there was a procession in San Francisco, three miles long, containing 15,000 people, in commemoration of the assassination of the late President.

It is proposed to raise a monument in this city to our late President, subscriptions to be limited to one dollar. The movement is by citizens of all parties.

Investigations into the conspiracy are proceeding vigorously at Washington. Col. Tom Green, son-in-law of old Father Ritchie, has been arrested.

The mechanics' pay-roll at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-Yard for the month of March amounted to \$291,384 76. There were 4,567 men on the rolls.

It is proposed to donate Mrs. Lincoln \$100,000 to be subscribed in sums of \$1, as a token of regard for the memory of her lamented husband.

The Straits of Mackinaw are open. A propeller arrived at Milwaukee yesterday from Port Sarina.

Public performances in the theaters of this city will not probably be resumed before Wednesday next.

Secretary Seward is reported as about the same as yesterday. His son is not yet out of danger.

It is thought by many in Washington that Booth, the assassin, is still hiding in that city.

The City Inspector's bill and the Cornell University bill passed the Assembly yesterday.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$2,743,500.

Gold opened yesterday at 147 1/2, sold as high as 149 3/4 and closed at 149 3/4. Government stocks are all strong with few offerings. 6s of 1881 sold at 107 1/2 and 5-20s at 107 1/2. The closing rates were: 6s of 1881, 107 1/2; 5-20s, 107 1/2; 10-40s, 107 1/2. In railway bonds little doing and prices firm. Railway shares continue irregular, but the tendency of the market is upward. Money is very abundant, and few loans are made above six per cent. At five a large business is done, and four is accepted for balances without notice. Commercial paper is in more request. Exchange is higher. In foreign there is a little more doing to-day. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$4,256,172 20; for Customs, \$214,000; Payments, \$5,308,366 47; Balance, \$3,266,188 07.

Last Evening—Gold rather active, but irregular on call. It closed at 149 3/4, at which it stood at the close. Stocks steady and not very active.

Colonel, late Chaplain, Geer of Ohio, will repeat and continue his narrative of life in the Rebel Prisons, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. The proceeds will be devoted to the poor, footless prisoners from Andersonville. His lecture on Thursday evening, notwithstanding the rain, was crowded.

The most sensible suggestion we have yet seen in the Monument line is that of a Boston

man who proposes a National offering of \$100,000 to the widow and orphans of our late noble President—no person to be at liberty to give more than one dollar; (but of course each person in the family might be allowed to give that sum). We venture to say that our great and good departed would prefer that to any other Monument; and that, if any of this were needed for his Monument, it would be promptly handed over. Will some one tell us to whom the dollars may be transmitted?

From a gentleman who arrived from Charleston yesterday, we learn that news was received, just as the steamer was about leaving, of the complete success of an expedition recently sent out by Gen. Gilmore, under Brig.-Gen. E. D. Potter. Gen. Potter started from Sumterville for Manchester, and on the way destroyed all of the connecting railroad bridges on the line between Columbia and Florence. The expedition destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton, 7 locomotives and 43 passenger-cars, and brought back with it 2,500 liberated slaves. From 5,000 to 6,000 more of the same class were waiting to come in. As our informant had but a moment to make notes of these particulars, it was impossible to get further details. The result of the expedition, however, was considered satisfactory by Gen. Gilmore.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson grows steadily in public confidence and esteem, in spite of the injustice done to the country as well as to him in compelling him to make off-hand responses to two or three elaborate addresses per day, intended to enlighten him as to his duties as well as with regard to the importance and influence of those who make him the target of their orations. He was so recently inducted into his great trust that he must bear these indications for the moment; but we feel confident that his complacency is very nearly exhausted, so that he will very soon ask his haranguers to give him a chance to attend to his business by minding their own. He is firm though courteous, and will not allow time that belongs to the public to be bored away much longer.

Mr. Johnson has some rare qualifications for the vast responsibility so suddenly thrust upon him. In the first place, it will not be easy to expose him to prejudice as a "Yankee." He is a Southerner born and bred: he never lived in a Free State till he made one free for himself; and it will be difficult to make the Poor Whites of the South believe him their natural implacable foe. It will be up-hill work to diffuse a belief that he is keeping up the War on purpose to enrich Eastern manufacturers. Having always been a Democrat, it will be a job to induce any but Irishmen to oppose him in the interest of "Democracy." Since he has always voted against Protective duties, it will be hard to induce a general belief that he is fighting to secure enhanced imposts. Having always till now voted and acted as though Blacks had no rights, which Whites are bound to respect, it is no light task to convince the public that he is hured from the path of peace by "nigger-worship," "nigger on the brain," or anything out of that shop. In short, he is in a position to stand well with a majority of our people, and we trust he will.

But more: he knows the Rebellion, egg and bird; its incitements, its pretenses, its leaders, its objects and their hopes. He knows how far the South has been perverted or tainted by the Rebellion, and wherein it is safe to temper Justice with Mercy. And when he—in a Proclamation or otherwise—shall set forth the extent to which he will grant amnesty, and wherein he must insist that the law shall take its course, there will be a very general disposition to acquiesce in his conditions and limitations in the firm belief that he knows what is necessary in the premises, and will be as rigorous as he must, and no more so.

Mr. Johnson's response to the address of the British envoy is admirable alike in substance and manner, and will be read with satisfaction abroad. If the bones of all sorts will but give him a chance, we feel a steadily growing confidence that his Administration will prove efficient, successful and popular.

THE CONFEDERACY JUSTIFIED.

One thing is certain: no champion of the Southern Confederacy has ever yet seen fit to state honestly, truthfully, to the civilized world, how and why the States composing that Confederacy seceded from the Union, and set up for themselves. Is not the fact most significant?

We have "A Geography for Beginners," by the Rev. K. J. Stewart, which proclaims itself one of a "Palm-tree Series," and bears the imprint of "J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., 1864." It was obviously printed in England; but that is immaterial. What interests us in it is its allusions to the great struggle which has recently shaken the continent. Here is the most important (p. 200):

"In the year 1861, the Federal Government of these States, elected by a sectional minority of 1,500,000 out of a total vote of 5,000,000, attempted to subjugate the Southern States by military occupation. This occasioned the final separation of these States; and the Federal Government of the United States of America is an independent Government."

Let us see just how many palpable untruths are crowded into these few lines of professedly historical record:

I. It is not true that a "Federal Government" was "elected" in 1861, nor yet in 1860. Abraham Lincoln was chosen President in 1860 and inaugurated in 1861; but "the Federal Government" is composed of a Legislative and a Judicial as well as an Executive department; and of these the two former and more important remained pro-Southern, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's election, and would probably have so continued to this day. Secession was the cause of Republican ascendancy in either House of Congress and on the bench of the Supreme Court, and is thus most untruly presented as its consequence.

II. The aggregate vote for President in 1860 was 4,680,193, whereof Lincoln received 1,866,452, that being 491,295 more than were cast for Douglas, who stood next on the poll. It would be hard indeed if the President fairly, constitutionally elected were to be resisted in office because his opponents had contrived to scatter and thus neutralize their votes. Had it

been true that Mr. Lincoln's supporters were but 1,700,000 out of 5,000,000, that would seem an excellent reason for peacefully awaiting further developments, instead of rushing madly into rebellion and war. A party or section out-voted may have a color of excuse for revolt: not one that, with a large majority at its back, divides its strength and deliberately beats itself.

III. The formation of the Confederacy cannot have been "occasioned" by an attempt "to subjugate the Southern States by military occupation," since it is very certain that no such attempt was made by Buchanan, and Lincoln was not inaugurated till March 4, 1861; whereas South Carolina formally seceded from the Union, Dec. 20th, 1860; Mississippi followed, Jan. 9th, 1861; Florida, next day; Alabama the next; Georgia on the 19th; Louisiana on the 26th; and Texas, Feb. 1st. The first Confederate Congress met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18th; and Jeff. Davis was chosen by it Provisional President of the Confederacy Feb. 9th; while Mr. Lincoln did not even leave his Illinois home for Washington till the 11th. Meanwhile, the authorities and people of the seceding States were busily intent on seizing and appropriating Federal forts, arsenals, armories, mints, sub-treasuries, &c.; and the principal portion of our little Army was treacherously "subjugated" to the Rebellion by its commander, Gen. Twiggs, at least ten days before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. We submit these facts and dates as incontestable proof that Secession was not caused by any Federal attempt to "subjugate the Southern States by military occupation," and could not possibly have been, any more than the creation of Adam can have been caused by the Noachian Deluge.

Our Reverend author, carefully suppressing all allusion to Slavery, makes another attempt (p. 41) to set forth the origin of the War, and succeeds in falsifying most notorious facts as follows:

"The first collision of the War for Independence of the Southern States occurred at Charleston in the Spring of 1861, and was occasioned by the President's declaration of the independence of the Southern States, attempting to seize, provision and occupy, the forts in Charleston harbor, and turn their guns upon the city they were designed to protect."

This is rather steep; but the Reverend author had just before asserted that "the first decided outbreak of the Revolution of 76 occurred in Charleston, in November, 1775"—that is to say, seven months after the bloody collision at and British flight from Lexington, Mass. (April 19th) and five months after that tolerable chunk of a fight (June 17th, 75) on so-called Bunker Hill! Our clerical friend is plainly not the man to stick at trifles. And when he asserts that the bombardment of Sumter was "occasioned" by an attempt of President Lincoln to "seize" "the forts in Charleston harbor and turn their guns upon the city," we must regard it merely as a way he has.

But Mr. Stewart would not be perfect in his part as a champion of the Confederacy if he were not as clever at inminating falsehood as directly asserting it.

He not only includes among his "Confederate States" Kentucky and Missouri, which have persistently, overwhelmingly refused to secede, but Maryland and even Delaware, where the Rebellion has not even tried to have "a local habitation and a name." He is so knavish as even to assert, in a note (p. 109) on the Dead Sea, that

"This celebrated sea has recently been explored by an American expedition party, under the command of Commodore Lynch, of the Confederate States Navy," which is just as true and honest as would be a British Tory statement that Virginia was ravaged in 1789 by a military force commanded by Benedict Arnold, one of the earliest and most efficient of the officers who upheld their swords the Colonial Rebellion.

Mr. Stewart is not content with the complex role of historian, geographer and politician; he must be a prophet as well. He tells us (p. 43) that great efforts have been made by the "Northern Government" to capture Richmond and break up the Confederacy, but that,

"By the constant, evident and acknowledged aid of the God of Battles and King of Nations, these efforts have all failed; and, at vast expense of suffering and blood, the people of the Southern States have fought their own way to political independence, and to the respect and amity of the great nations of the world"—which, if it should only serve to admonish some of our over-sanguine folks not to halloo before we are out of the woods, nor count their chickens before they are hatched, nor insist on having culprits hung before they have been caught, will not have been put forth utterly in vain.

WIPE OUT.

It almost extorts a smile, even in these melancholy days, to read in the synopsis of Foreign Intelligence a paragraph like the following:

"The pirate Shenandoah was still at Melbourne, Feb. 23. Capt. Waddell threatens to report to Richmond the conduct of the Australian authorities in refusing to furnish his vessel with supplies."

—There is intelligence already upon its way to Capt. Waddell which will materially affect his intentions of "reporting to Richmond," and which will hardly cause the Australian authorities to alter their resolution. The Confederate steamer must change its name, for already there is no Confederacy. Even the pretense of a pseudo nationality is no longer possible. Without an capital, without commanders, without a Congress, without even the forms and modes and shows of a Government, with less status in the family of nations than a mud-walled village in the center of Africa, the unconfederated Confederacy, never to be marked upon any map, never to be described by any geographer, never to be mentioned in any gazetteer, is as much in the category of unrecognized political existences as Jupiter or Georgium Sidus. If Capt. Waddell had been a respectable naval commander one month ago, he is just a pirate now, and nothing better. There is not a civilized port in the world in which he will not find it difficult to buy an ounce of biscuit or a morsel of pork. Entrances and clearances are for him impossible. He may fly a black flag as safely as his old banner. His shadowy Secretary of the Navy has exhaled. The bloody farce is over, and his commission is about as valuable as a last week's play-bill. His ship is a possession from which he may well pay the good Lord to deliver him. He has but two ways left of saving his neck—he must sink or he must surrender the Shenandoah.

This is a selfish world, and it has no mercy

for a political failure. The so-called Confederate States might, if the fortunes of war had favored them, have fought their way to consideration and to toleration, though certainly not to respectability. Here, at home, we comprehend all the moral bearings of the question which has been so emphatically decided, and it gives a purer pleasure to our victory, because we know it to be a victory for the right; but foreign nations will have done all which bitter experience has taught us to expect of them, when they have admitted that, in a purely material contest, we have shown ourselves invincible. Failure would not have affected by a shade the equity of our cause, but the success which Providence has vouchsafed to us will have a very mollifying effect upon our critics, and secure for us at once good manners and fair play, neither of which, in the hour of our need, have been superfluously accorded to us.

Nations which live only four years never cut any considerable figure in history. But the Confederacy has graver matters to deal with in the judgment of the future than the mere brevity of its existence. It might have had a good cause, and it had one which must be someone in the nostrils of an advancing world. It might have fought for Freedom, and it was only the champion of Slavery. It might have been civilized in its hostile methods, and it has been simply savage. The original taint of its inception has all along kept it out of good company. It might have extorted the world's regret for its fate—the most it can now hope for is indifference.

JOE JOHNSTON'S CAMPAIGN.

In the absence of news from Gen. Sherman, it is suggested in some quarters that his projected pursuit of Johnston has been baffled by the sudden and rapid retreat of the latter, and that instead of a brief and decisive campaign, we must look for the renewal of a protracted struggle in Georgia and the more south-western States. The reported negotiations are taken to be a ruse on the part of Johnston to gain time, and the abandonment of Salisbury by Stoneman is treated as the consequence of Johnston's unexpected appearance near that town with the main body of his army, on the way to Georgia. And the old theory is once more brought out to do service in a last emergency, that the vast territory of the South is its permanent security against subjugation or occupation.

It is the grain of possible truth mixed up with these opinions and speculations that gives them a dangerous plausibility, and perhaps causes them to mislead people who are not of the timorous or croaking kind. We think it likely enough that Johnston has precipitately abandoned the cities he was expected to defend, and not impossible that he has made a bold push to regain a foothold in Georgia with a view to protract the struggle until terms can be made for what is left of Rebellion and its leaders. But we find no omen of ill fortune in such an event, nor are we of those who contemplate or credit the possibility of any long contest in Georgia or elsewhere by the remnants of the Confederate military power. And this for several reasons:

1. There was much shrewdness in the recent remark of Cobden that no great operations in modern warfare could be long carried on without the possession of great cities. Mere territory will not do. An army cannot bury itself in a desert, and trust to distance for defense. It must have bases of supply and communication, a large and productive country behind or around it, arsenals, manufactories, mills—a hundred things which only a considerable city can supply. But there is no considerable city in Georgia which Johnston can expect to hold permanently.

2. Johnston's army is not what Lee's was—not a veteran organization—not even a compact and homogeneous force, accustomed to fight together and to know one leader. It is an army of odds and ends—expelled garrisons from Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington—loose militia, green levies, and conscripts, and worse than all the three whipped remnants of Hood's and Taylor's, Hardee's and Bragg's forces. No commander can rely on such an army.

3. Henceforth, a defensive campaign by a Rebel army is to be conducted against the will of the people among whom it is maintained. No military reader needs to be reminded how important an element that is. The Peninsular campaigns in Spain and the south of France from 1807 to 1814 illustrated the difficulty, the impossibility, of a defensive war for the possession of a country the inhabitants of which were hostile to the army that sought to maintain its hold on the territory.

Now we take it for granted that the Southern whites must give up the cause of the Rebellion with the surrender of Lee, and that, no matter how far their sympathies and antipathies might carry them, they will be found indisposed to contribute either actively or passively to a war that is manifestly hopeless. The South knows it is whipped. The invaluable result of Grant's last campaign is the inculcation of that belief into the Southern mind. With Richmond captured and Lee's army prisoners there is, there can be, no longer a sane pretense that the Rebellion has a chance of final success. Were there any chance, Southern treason might be mad enough still to suffer and to sacrifice for that chance, but when hope visibly vanishes, and the most desperate partisan of Rebellion is driven to assassination as the sole means of upholding or avenging his cause, the people of the South will refuse to give men or to give supplies to Johnston. He is therefore powerless to do anything but continue his retreat through Alabama and Mississippi, and so on indefinitely westward.

The mere progress and continuance of such a retreat will disperse his army, and if Johnston and Davis should arrive at the Mississippi River it will be but the shadow of an army that attends them.

THREE QUERIES FOR ALBANY.

Is our District-Attorney aware—but of course he is—that claims against the city, amounting to many tens of thousands of dollars, have been manipulated into the Tax Levy in favor of Mr. Charles Devlin, formerly one of our contesting Street Commissioners? And is the District-Attorney further aware that, in some of the neglected pigeon-holes of his office, there are still standing and valid, although never tried, indictments found by the Grand Jury against said Charles Devlin for the very transactions on which these pending claims are based? Who can acquaint us with the name of the Honorable Legislator who did the trick of inserting these claims in the annual fiscal bill of our city? and will the person having this knowledge be kind enough to send us full particulars?

A correspondent asks what we would do with Jeff. Davis. Answer.—We would do nothing with him till we had caught him, and would say nothing calculated to increase the difficulty of catching him or that of putting down the Rebellion. If we had him fast, our treatment of him would be governed, first, by the conditions of his surrender, if such there were; next, by a careful determination of what was best for the country. But we fail to perceive the wisdom of counting chickens not yet hatched.

Attorney further aware that, in some of the neglected pigeon-holes of his office, there are still standing and valid, although never tried, indictments found by the Grand Jury against said Charles Devlin for the very transactions on which these pending claims are based? Who can acquaint us with the name of the Honorable Legislator who did the trick of inserting these claims in the annual fiscal bill of our city? and will the person having this knowledge be kind enough to send us full particulars?

A correspondent asks what we would do with Jeff. Davis. Answer.—We would do nothing with him till we had caught him, and would say nothing calculated to increase the difficulty of catching him or that of putting down the Rebellion. If we had him fast, our treatment of him would be governed, first, by the conditions of his surrender, if such there were; next, by a careful determination of what was best for the country. But we fail to perceive the wisdom of counting chickens not yet hatched.

"Inquirer" asks if we are opposed to the infliction in any case of Death as a penalty of violated human law. Answer.—We have been opposing the Death Penalty openly and earnestly for at least twenty years, and are surprised at being asked whether we mean what we say. We never mean anything else.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune, Friday, April 21, 1865.

Parties up from Richmond to-night report a very unsatisfactory condition there, calling for some strong arm like Gen. Butler to regulate. Three or four deadly assaults have been made by Rebel residents upon Union citizens, and one of our soldiers assassinated while on guard.

LEE'S ARMY.
 Gen. Grant has been notified that Lee's army has been completely disbanded. The names of some 25,000 were on the rolls returned.

MILITARY CHANGES.
 Gen. Halleck has left again for Richmond, this time to succeed Gen. Ord. The latter is ordered to relieve Major Gen. Gilmore in command of the Department of the South, headquarters at Charleston. S. C. Major Gen. Gilmore is ordered to report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF RICHMOND.
 Gen. Dent, late of Gen. Grant's Staff, has been assigned to duty as Military Governor of Richmond, relieving Gen. Shepley.

SHERIDAN'S "BOYS."
 A brigade of returned heroes from the front, under Sheridan, marched through Pennsylvania-ave. to-day, eliciting the admiration of the loyal as they passed with their shot-riddled battle-flags.

THE CONSPIRACY.
 The Conspiracy plot is being thoroughly sifted, and the investigations are in progress, under the direction of Col. Welles, on that part of the military authorities. A large amount of testimony has already been taken. Marshal Murray and other New-York officials are here, assisting in the investigation. Col. John A. Foster of New-York has also been assisting in the examinations. Col. Tom Greene, a son-in-law of old Father Ritchie, has been arrested.

RECEIVING VISITORS.
 The President was engaged all the morning in receiving visitors. The Indiana, Ohio and Maine delegations called to pay their respects, when addresses were made by Gov. Morton, on the part of the Indiana delegation, Gov. Brough on the part of the Ohio delegation, and Representative Rice on that of the Maine delegation, the President replying to each appropriately.

THE SEWARDS.
 The Swards are reported about the same, the Secretary a little better if anything, while Frederick's condition is still such as to inspire serious apprehension.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.
 The President has taken a private residence, and will conduct his own household in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

PUNISHMENT OF REBELS.
 The point specially emphasized in all the addresses thus far made to the President is that the leaders of the Rebellion shall be punished as their crimes deserve. This sentiment is one which in its reiteration by the President is sure to be greeted by the enthusiastic applause of the auditory.

MRS. LINCOLN.
 Mrs. Lincoln is still seriously indisposed, and her condition excites the liveliest sympathies of her friends.

To the Associated Press.
 WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21, 1865.

DELEGATIONS.
 Delegates from the States of Ohio and Indiana this morning called on President Johnson. The usual speeches were made, pledging to the President the same support that had been given to his predecessor. The President replied, thanking them for the confidence reposed in him.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY Seward.
 He is steadily improving.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865—9 A. M.
 Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night and is doing well. Mr. Frederick Seward rested well, but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.
 April 21, 1865—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
 Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to-day. His wounds are healing, and are less painful. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and not so restless to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

ARREST OF ATZEROTH.
 How He Was Secured.

A special dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following confirmatory account:

"MONACO, April 20.—Andrew Atzeroth, the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, was captured here this morning by a scout of Company D, 1st Delaware Cavalry, Captain Solomon Townsend, under the command of Major Artman, 23rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken at a place called Germainville, in Montgomery County, while in bed at the house of his cousin, who has also been arrested and held as a witness. Atzeroth is a villainous-looking man, and a German by birth. He has been in this country about twenty years, and has resided most of that time at Fort Tobacco, on the Potomac.

"He is on intimate terms with the Sarratt family, and there is but little doubt of his criminality. In his statement to Lieut. Runkles, who examined him, he was equivocal and unsatisfactory. His statement will be forwarded to headquarters to-morrow. He takes his capture with perfect sang froid, and manifests but little concern. He was forwarded to the Relay House, by Major Artman, this afternoon, heavily ironed and guarded. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could be prevailed upon from lynching him."

RICHMOND.

The Association—A Proposed Meeting—Hating Libby Prison—The Interior—Observance of the Obsequies.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21, 1865.
 The Richmond Whig of Wednesday contains the following:

There has been no public expression of grief by the citizens of Richmond at the calamity which has convulsed the nation, because it is the design of the military authorities that there shall be no assemblage of the people in this city for the present. We believe that several prominent citizens proposed to convene a public meeting, at which resolutions could be adopted expressive of the community's abhorrence of the terrible crime, of profound regret at the death of the President, and of sympathy for the bereaved family. We believe that the meeting would have been largely attended and resolutions unanimously adopted, out in the present transition state of the community it was perhaps best that the meeting should not take place. We have heard of expressions on all sides condemning and deploring the awful deed in unmeasured terms.

An investigation of the condition of the Libby Prison since its occupation by the Union military authorities revealed the fact that powder magazines were planted there for the purpose of blowing up the prison in the event of the capture of Richmond by D. Higgins. They had been removed some time subsequently. The excavation is very plainly to be seen.

From a gentleman who reached the city on Wednesday, we learn that there is a perfect quiet in all the country between Staunton and Richmond.

Gordonville was evacuated simultaneously with Richmond, the wounded, and such of the property as could be got away, being removed to Lynchburg, there to fall prey to the ravages of the Rebels. We believe that the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, which took place in Washington yesterday, was recognized in Richmond by the suspension of all Government labor, not absolutely necessary, the placing of all flags at half-mast throughout the city, and upon the shipping. At noon, twenty-one minute guns were fired by the war vessels in the harbor; and the roar of the guns, as they reverberated through the city, awoke in the minds of all a realization of the solemn events that were transpiring at the capital of the nation.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 21, 1865.
 Since the tidings of the appalling tragedy at Washington fell like a clap of thunder upon the Legislature on Saturday morning, no business, strictly speaking, has been done until to-day. On that day both Houses adjourned over till Tuesday, on Tuesday they met only to adjourn to Wednesday, and Wednesday, the day of the obsequies at Washington, was appropriately dedicated to the solemnization of the late fearful event in our history. Yesterday neither House held a session